

# District Militia Under Arms, Ready for Active Service on Mexican Border

men who cannot pass regular army muster rather than wait for the muster officers to do it at Fort Myer this afternoon.

All of the equipment also was closely scrutinized by the inspection officer, their rifles coming in for particular and prolonged examination.

Outside the inspection men were gathered several hundred men, women, and children, relatives and friends of the guardsmen, who stood for hours waiting to see them leave for the concentration camp.

Following the inspection many mothers, sisters, and sweethearts flocking into the armory and cornered their guardsmen relatives or friends, either to bid them farewell or, in some cases, to try to persuade them not to leave.

Two agents of the Associated Charities called at the armory early today to plead for the release from service of a number of married men in the militia whose families will be left destitute if they go to the field. Although the pleas were touching in many instances the recruiting officers said that in view of the fact that the men had taken the oath, none but the secretary of war could relieve them.

All about the armory today the greatest military activity was observed. The hallways and steps were filled with boxes, bundles of blankets and bedding, food boxes, coats, trunks and suitcases, ammunition boxes and cases filled with rifles.

**Officers Rush About Armory.**

Officers moved quickly about the armory giving orders to their men who were handling the military impedimenta and arranging the final details for the departure from the armory. A number of men who have been in the militia for several years were given honorable discharges today because of their proven inability to go to the field. They were discharged, the officers said, to make room in the companies for recruits.

While no actual figures have been compiled the medical officers who have examined the recruits estimated today that about 800 men had been accepted, out of the 2,000 or more who had offered. The medical officers said undervigilant, stature, bad vision, faulty teeth, and deformed feet, together with heart murmurs and weak lungs, were the principal causes for the rejection of the large percentage of applicants. Most of those rejected, the officers said, were youths who were not tall enough and did not weigh enough.

While the majority of the recruits marked to Fort Myer this afternoon in uniform and equipped for the field, a number of others went in civilian attire because of the fact that the District militia uniforms have been exhausted.

**To Get Uniforms at Post.**

Upon their arrival at Fort Myer the other recruits will be given uniforms, and if enough cannot be found at that military post, the War Department will order additional ones sent there for the recruits.

Notwithstanding the grim orders under which they reported at the armory at 8 o'clock this morning, the militia-men appeared in the best of spirits, and seemed eager and anxious for the command forward. All the men realized that they might be sent to the Mexican border if not into that country, but this heightened their enthusiasm rather than dampened it. All of the captains said that nine-tenths of the men enlisted in their company were in uniform today and ready for service.

Officers prided themselves on the fact that many who had received their discharges have signified their intention of joining their regiments at the concentration camp at Fort Myer. The captain of one company reported that he had received telegrams from two of his men stating that they were coming, one of whom is with the Barnum & Bailey circus, in Massachusetts, and the other is a member of the police force at the du Pont Powder Works, Hopewell, Va.

## DISTRICT EMPLOYEES MUST FORFEIT PAY

There is no provision of law, Commissioner Brownlow said today, under which employees of the District government enrolled in the national guard can be given leave with civilian pay while on active military duty.

The best that can be offered, he said, is the promise that their positions will be held open for them until their return.

The District Government's roster includes Capt. Louis Wilson, disbursing officer; Capt. Samuel Riggs, of the water department; Capt. J. W. Oshmann, of the office of the inspector of buildings; Capt. Frank Lockhead and Lieut. W. B. Wall, of the office of the inspector of plumbing; W. C. Rathbone, of the auditor's office; Walter Davis, of the office of the Board of Children's Guardians; and the following per diem employees of the street cleaning department, John Patterson, Philip Allen, Walter Mathews, Harry Brown, Edward Chertis, Jefferson Lawrence, William Thornton, and A. Johnson.

Commissioner Brownlow said today he regretted that the District, unlike other municipalities, is unable to grant members of the guard leave of absence with pay, but that to do so would require a special act of Congress.

## Tries to Enlist in Navy With Her Youthful Hero

ST. PAUL, June 21.—"It isn't fair to permit a man to enlist and not a woman," was the protest of Helen Harrap, seventeen years old, a graduate of central high school, when informed in Minneapolis that she could not enlist in the navy and accompany Paul M. Marshall, of Omaha, Neb., her boyhood sweetheart.

Miss Harrap and Marshall appeared at the navy office and said they desired to enlist together and serve on the same boat if practicable.

## THE WEATHER REPORT.

Forecast for District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia—Partly cloudy today; thundershowers tonight or tomorrow. Gentle to moderate shifting winds.

TEMPERATURES (U. S. Bureau).

8 a. m.	66
9 a. m.	68
10 a. m.	70
11 a. m.	72
12 noon.	73
1 p. m.	75

TIDE TABLE.

High tides—12:23 a. m., height 2.9.  
Low tides—5:36 a. m., height 0.0.  
7:21 p. m., height 0.1.

SUN AND MOON TABLE.

Sun rose—4:41 Sun sets—7:37  
Moon rises 11:38 p. m. Moon sets 11:20 a. m.

Light automobile lamps at 8:07 p. m.

## INVITED TO AID U. S.



WILLIAM THAW,  
The Celebrated American Aviator, Fighting for France, Who Has Been Asked to Return to His Own Country for Service in Mexico.

## Camp at Fort Myer All Ready to Receive District Militiamen

"We are all set and waiting for the national guard of the District to arrive and make itself at home."

This was the announcement by Capt. E. M. Nevils of the militia quartermaster's department at noon, after making a tour of the concentration camp at Fort Myer. He said he expected the soldiers to arrive shortly after 2 o'clock and that everything was in readiness for them.

Captain Nevils said plenty of water would be available for the hot and dusty men upon their arrival at camp. At 1:30 o'clock he said he had eight hydrants running with fresh, filtered water from Fort Myer and that others would be in operation by the time the guardsmen reached the grounds. The work of getting the water system was rushed by Captain Nevils and he considers good time was made in completing the task.

**Still Something to Do.**

Although the camp itself was completed at noon, there were still a number of things to be done this afternoon to put it into full-fledged operation.

Twenty-five men were put to work early this morning digging the big trench which will drain the entire camp site. Other squads of men expect to continue until late in the day burning weeds and brush, clearing away shrubbery, and leveling the ground.

The fifty men who slept under little shelter tents on the camp site complained today of having been compelled to furnish a feast for mosquitoes.

They said they anointed themselves liberally with kerosene, "but this was duck soup to them," and they seemed to be just what they wanted to garrison off their meat.

Captain Nevils expects to have all of the water drained off and the ground leveled over with gasoline by the time the soldiers are ready to "turn in" after tonight. Lieut. J. R. Fehr, of the Third Infantry, commanding the detail of men charged with the duty of destroying the habitat and breeding places of mosquitoes, and he said he expected to do a thorough job.

**Cooks Are On the Job.**

More than a score of white and colored cooks appeared at the camp site at noon to superintend erection of field stoves and cook cooking utensils in order for preparation of tonight's meal. Large piles of long cord wood and cans of kerosene to heat the stoves and the detail of men preparing the camp patronizing it, and many visitors joining them. Several score men and women appeared at the camp site before noon to welcome the militiamen upon their arrival.

Captain Nevils was ordered to get the camp site in readiness early yesterday, and arrived at Fort Myer about sunrise, armed with blue prints, specifications, diagrams, maps, and surveying instruments. Last evening the camp was inspected by General Harvey and approved.

The task before Captain Nevils and his corps of assistants was a large one. It was up to them to provide on short notice a camp large enough to accommodate all the hundreds of militiamen in the best and safest of soldierly fashion. The camp makers surveyed and staked off the various company streets, headquarters' site and quarters for

the batteries of field artillery, signal corps, and musketeers.

Their task was somewhat simplified by the fact that a few weeks ago the same ground was used as a camp site by cavalry troops, but that camp was not one-third the size necessary for the District militia.

**More Than 300 Tents.**

As an indication of how many men were expected at the camp, the corps of militiamen and laborers erected 289 big, conical Shibley tents, each with a capacity of eight men. This indicated that 2,312 enlisted men were expected in the camp. More than a score of other tents were erected for company, battalion, and regimental line and staff officers, and the headquarters force. Each of the tents had to be trencched to allow for drainage in bad weather.

Six carpenters and a large detail from the quartermaster's department were kept busy throughout the day arranging for sanitation of the camp. This was regarded as one of the largest and most important tasks of the day. Every precaution was taken to safeguard the health of the militiamen while in the concentration camp.

Until 10 o'clock yesterday morning there was little or no semblance of order on the site where now stands the tented city to be occupied by the militiamen. While surveyors were busy mapping out locations for the several units of the guard, a continual stream of army wagons and automobile trucks poured into Fort Myer, carrying army impedimenta.

**Impedimenta Unloaded.**

Here and there were thrown piles of tents and camp stoves, while several big piles of lumber were placed under trees to shelter the carpenters, who were to saw the boards into proper lengths and shapes. Meanwhile Captain Nevils and his assistants bustled about, giving orders, after consulting their blueprints, and pausing often to study out a topographical problem.

All day long the work went forward. Trucks loaded by Washington business houses and army wagons came in constant stream, to deposit their cargoes of the thousand and one necessary articles for the equipment of a military camp.

Shortly before noon the camp began to assume definite shape and a semblance of order. Tents were placed in position along the company streets, pipes for the carrying of water, and the army wagons began to arrive, having been brought up from Colonial Beach by the naval militia training ship Sylvia, and the company streets and bounds of the camp were staked off.

By 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon the field hospital tent had been raised, as well as a number of shelter or "dog tents," to be used by the sanitary corps, which remained at the camp site last night.

The tents required for Batteries A and B, of the Field Artillery, were next hoisted and trencched, and immediately afterward the scores of conical canvas houses in which the men in the infantry regiment will live were put up. The tents were erected on even lines, with the "top sergeants' tent and company officers' tent at the end of each company street.

Beginning at the extreme north of the encampment is found the two batteries of field artillery, A and B. South of the artillery is the cavalry, Troop A, which is placed next the Signal Corps. In the middle of the camp, or as near the middle as possible, are found the tents of the brigade headquarters. Here the staff officers will live, having a private kitchen and mess.

Looking south from brigade head-

## KIT OF GUARDSMAN

WEIGHS 20 POUNDS

Present Equipment of District Militia To Be Replaced by Newer Type.

Twenty pounds is the average weight of each militiaman's equipment, which is now obsolete and will be replaced by more up-to-date outfit. Replacing of these antiquated kits will be accomplished as soon as possible after the citizen soldier's has established camp. The present equipment, carried by all militiamen, was marched to camp today consists of a blanket roll, which the guardsman has slung across his shoulder; a cartridge belt, an intrenching implement which the soldier carries at his side; a haversack, which he carries strapped at his back and hanging below the waistline, and a tin cup, also strapped to his back.

Although twenty pounds is the average weight of this equipment the weight carried by each guardsman depends largely on what the soldier carries in his blanket roll, which is also used as his "catch-all." In this the soldier carries all his little necessities, toilet articles, pipe, tobacco, in some instances, pencils and paper, and other little odds and ends.

## PLAN RELIEF FOR GUARDSMEN'S HOMES

Women of National Civic Federation Take First Step to Aid.

(Continued from First Page.)

their employers' salaries. But it is feared this willingness may not be universal, and it is believed the lower salaried guard men are those who will not continue to draw pay.

**Talk With Members.**

Mrs. Gilbert Grosvenor, vice president of the Twentieth Century Club, who is acting as executive of the organization while Mrs. Edward B. Clark is away from the city, today said she intended talking over the matter with members of the club.

Though our club has suspended its activities for the summer, Mrs. Grosvenor said, "we could call a special meeting of our board if the occasion arises and if there is need among the families of the guardsmen we shall do that."

Walter S. Ufford, secretary of the Associated Charities, said he had no knowledge of the extent of need among families of guardsmen. He said he did not believe the need will be acute enough for some time yet to render to the attention of a relief giving agency.

Every possible encouragement of the movement to urge employers to continue pay of employees while they are performing service for their country should be given. That is the real solution of the problem. When private employers are found to be doing this Government certainly should not do less.

**Moran to Aid Plan.**

P. T. Moran, president of the Chamber of Commerce, before starting for the outing of that organization today said he intended taking up the matter of urging the President to order the continuance of guardsmen's salaries during their absence from Government service.

Every possible encouragement of the movement to urge employers to continue pay of employees while they are performing service for their country should be given. That is the real solution of the problem. When private employers are found to be doing this Government certainly should not do less.

## Hyattsville Doctors Offer Service Free

HYATTSVILLE, Md., June 21.—The medical faculty of Hyattsville, consisting of Drs. Guy W. Latimer, Thomas E. Latimer, H. T. Ellis, and Robert B. Johnson, will offer their services free to the wives and children of the members of Company F, First Maryland Infantry, who are in mobilization camp or at the front.

When the men left here last night they carried over to the front the rolls. The order to carry them reached here about noon.

Dr. Johnson received several inquiries over the phone from residents of the lower end of the county in regard to accepting recruits, and expects to enlist many men from that section.

**Philadelphia Plans Relief For Families**

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—Members of Pennsylvania's militia here who have dependents prepared today to assemble at their armories tomorrow with lighter hearts following a call by Mayor Smith for a meeting of representative citizens to formulate plans for the support of their families during service.

Several hundred business men and women will meet at city hall tomorrow. They will be given lists of guardsmen who have made statements of home conditions. Mayor Smith said that every man likely to be affected by the absence of a supporter, would be taken care of.

quarters are found the tents of the sanitary troop. Here also is the hospital tent and the kitchen for this division. The rest of the encampment to be occupied by the infantry regiment. To the extreme south is located the First Separate Battalion of Infantry.

Men in charge of the work of preparing camp were praised by General Harvey for the orderly way in which they went about the gigantic task. These men were Capt. E. M. Nevils, in general charge; Capt. O. C. Terry, in charge of the Signal Corps camp; Lieut. J. B. Fehr, in charge of the sanitary camp; Capt. George Wilson, in charge of the encampment of Battery B, Field Artillery; Capt. L. C. Vogt, in charge of encampment of Battery A, Field Artillery, and Lieut. Thompson, in charge of the Cavalry, Troop A, camp.

## IN FULL FIELD EQUIPMENT



District National Guardsman and Kit Which Was Carried by Every Man Who Went to Camp at Fort Myer Today.

## SIGNAL CORPS AND "MILITIA GIRLS" TO BATTERIES IN LINE FORM RELIEF CORPS

Together With Troop A and Hospital Corps, Abandon Armory for Camp.

The girls they're leaving behind are preparing to organize to make the men of the District National Guard happy and comfortable in camp.

Mrs. William E. Harvey, wife of the commanding general of the troops, has taken the lead in the formation of an organization of the wives of the guardsmen for the purpose of providing the men with comforts in camp and for looking after their interests at home.

Mrs. Harvey has invited a number of the wives of officers to meet at her home, 1344 Lamont street, tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, to consider details for the preliminary organization and to map out a plan that can be submitted to others.

"The idea is to form an organization here in Washington that will be a sort of woman's relief corps," Mrs. Harvey told the women she invited to meet with her. "The women can be of tremendous help to the men in the field by looking out for their interests here and by keeping their friends informed of their needs."

"There are a number of things that men want in camp that we can send to them that are not furnished by the government. Many little comforts can be made and many little errands done for them. Then besides it will be nice thing for the women to be together to help one another in case of any trouble, and to look after the families of men who really need looking after."

There are going to be a lot of young wives left alone by these men going to the front, and it will be a great comfort to them to be able to meet with each other, and exchange views and news and knit and make little things for the men.

"There are just hundreds of ways in which the women can be useful, and it seems to me that we ought to do every thing we can. Most of them are not going on a vacation. Most of them are going to do the hardest sort of work. And they are sacrificing themselves and in many cases their business interests in a patriotic way. It is as little as any woman can do to help and assist them."

The women who are to meet with Mrs. Harvey tomorrow are Mrs. Glendie B. Young, Mrs. Anton Stephan, Mrs. Luther H. Reicherderfer, Mrs. W. F. Hodges, Mrs. Wallace MacCathran, Mrs. T. V. Walker, Mrs. Francis B. Wheaton, Mrs. Harry Coope, Mrs. John Whitaker, Mrs. Warren D. Fales, Mrs. George F. Dudley, Mrs. Edward M. Nevils, Mrs. Edwin W. Fullam, and Mrs. Russell M. MacLennan.

"All right, madam," answered one of the members of the group.

Then the mother of a son held an earnest confab with the former giving the young soldier instructions as to what he should do in the event the guardsmen were ordered to Mexico.

## ALL SOUTH AMERICA EYES U. S. POLICY

Mexican Situation Is Being Followed With Keen Interest by Papers and Public.

By CHARLES P. STEWART.

BUENOS AIRES, June 21. All South American today focused its attention on the Mexican-American crisis, awaiting eagerly General Carranza's next move in reply to the American note.

The Latin-American Association issued a call for a mass meeting of protest against American occupation of Mexican territory. The call for the meeting mentioned the "interventionist tendencies of the United States southward," vaguely hinting that interventionists in the United States threatened the safety of other Latin-American republics.

The Argentine papers are divided in their sympathies. La Nacion, the most influential newspaper in Argentina, attributes Mexico's present plight to butchery which Carranza is evidently impotent to prevent. While practically admitting the existence of a strong nucleus of sympathy of South America, La Nacion adds: "But the attitude of the United States deserves a tranquil view as it maintains a guarantee of Mexican territorial integrity."

The newspaper Razon published a review of the situation under the headline: "Mexico's Cavalry." The Union suggests that possibly other nations may be interested, mentioning no names, but evidently meaning Japan.

The newspaper Argentina says that Mexico is simply suffering the consequences of anarchy.

## HYATTSVILLE BOYS ARE FIRST IN CAMP

Went Under Canvas at Maryland Mobilization Camp at Laurel Last Night.

LAUREL, June 21.—The first company to reach the State mobilization camp here was Company F, First Maryland Infantry, Capt. O. A. Greager commanding, which came from Hyattsville about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The men came in two special cars over the City and Suburban electric line. The company was assigned as guard of the old Numon canning factory in which a quantity of quarter-master stores were stored.

No more troops are expected here until this afternoon when additional companies of the First Infantry will arrive on the scene. Baltimore regiments are not expected until some time tomorrow. The delay is caused by need of additional ground.

State officials had contemplated holding regimental camps here this summer and only enough ground for that purpose had been secured. Officers sent here when the entire brigade was called have contracted for an additional amount of ground. Company F spent the night on this ground.

The main camp will be situated on level tract along the Washington-Baltimore boulevard, known as Fawcett. Water pipes for the camp were connected late yesterday afternoon with the Laurel main line.

The Hyattsville company reached here in excellent spirits and marched directly to the place assigned them. Their evening meal consisted of baked beans, potatoes, coffee, bread, butter, and syrup.

## DECIDES TO SEND NO BIG SHIPS TO MEXICO

Whatever help the Navy Department gives the land forces, should the Mexican situation develop "the most serious consequences," no capital ships will be sent, it was learned today. Dreadnaughts, battleships, and heavy cruisers would not be needed in Mexican waters, it was said, "nor would it be wise at this time to break up the Atlantic fleet."

Few destroyers or torpedo boats are to be sent, officials said. They pointed out that these small warships carry no refrigerating plants, and are not livable for any length of time.

Should a blockade be determined on, the work will be done by light cruisers, transports, naval dispatch boats, and gunboats. There being no Mexican navy, to speak of, these ships would be ample for any emergency. Such ships also could be overhauled after a stay in southern waters, which quickly become foul ship bottoms.

Officials explained that there is no danger—the smaller ships to be used will not have guns large enough for real work. They recalled how the three-inch guns of the Prairie crumbled the Vera Cruz defenses easily.

Should need arise the navy could easily augment its small warship quota in Mexican waters by seizing the four Mexican gunboats now lying up various rivers minus coal, ammunition, officers, and crews.

## Units of D. C. Militia

THIRD INFANTRY.

Twelve companies from A to M, inclusive.  
One Machine Gun Company.  
One Supply Company.  
One Headquarters Company.

Hospital Detachment.

Medical Corps (surgeons who dress on field).  
Regimental Officers.

AUXILIARY UNITS.

Signal Corps.

Field Artillery, two batteries, A and B.

Field Hospital Corps.

Coast Artillery Corps (not called out).

Troop A, First Squadron Cavalry.